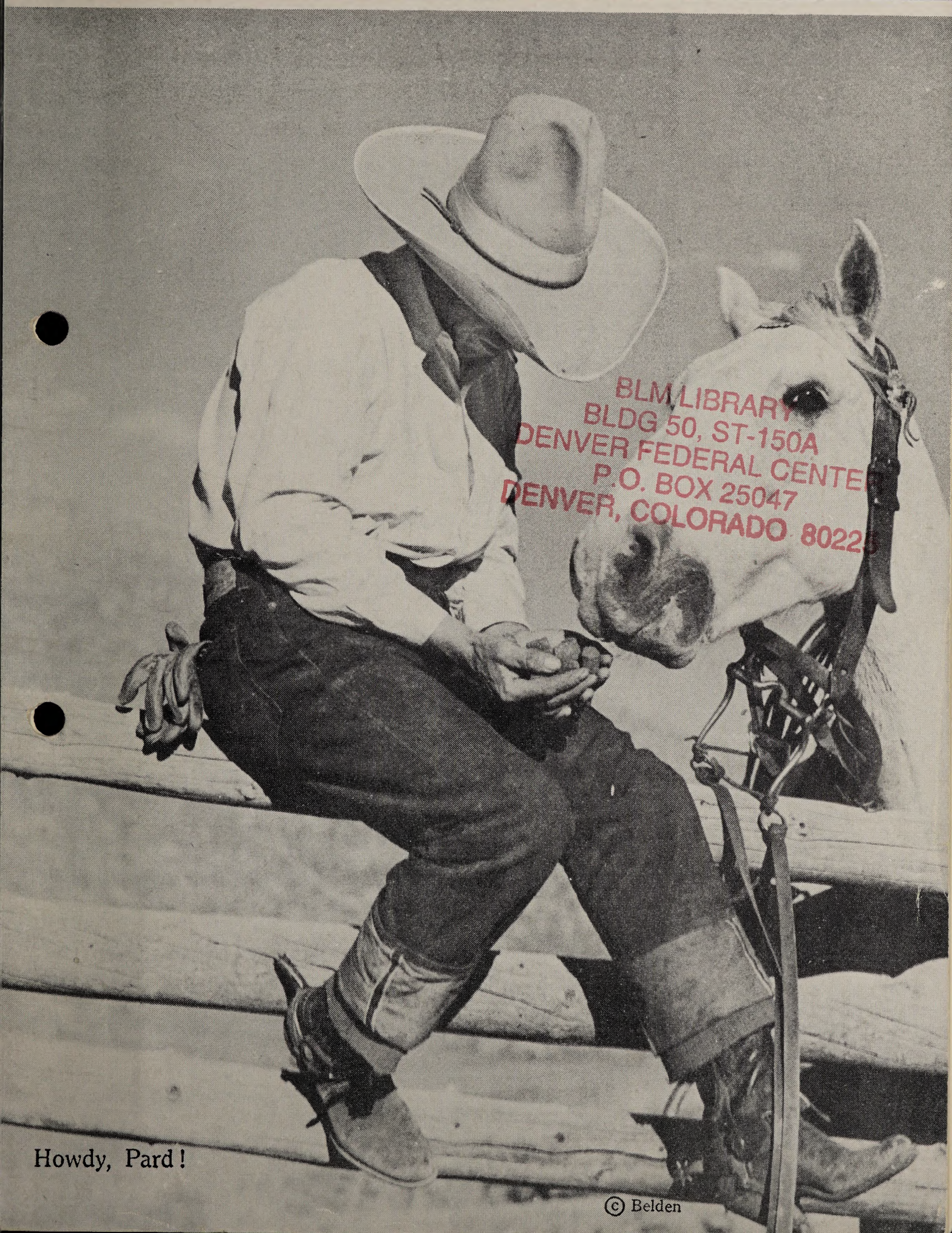


THE GRAZING BULLETIN

OCTOBER 1941



Howdy, Pard!



THE GRAZING BULLETIN

v. 4
no. 4

Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior

John J. Dempsey
Under Secretary, in Charge of Grazing

R. H. Rutledge
Director of Grazing

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Chief of Information

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October 1941, Vol. 4, No. 4

CONTENTS

	Page
In Memoriam.....	3
A Call to Service.....	4
John J. Dempsey, Under Secretary of the Interior.....	6
A Message to the Stockmen.....	7
What Western Stockmen and the Grazing Service Can Do.....	8
Range Studies in Northeastern Nevada.....	9
Appointment of E. R. Greenslet as Chief of Range Improvements.....	15
Irrigated-Pasture-Conditioned or Grass-Fattened Beef as an Aid to National Defense.....	16
Appointment of Kenneth C. Ikeler to Squaw Butte Post.....	19
Appointment of Hugh C. Lewis as Chief Engineer.....	19
Second Field Training Conference Held.....	20
National Cattle Theft Act Approved.....	29
Recent Departmental Orders Affecting Grazing Districts.....	30
Scattering the Bloom on the Desert.....	31
A Glimpse of What the Old West Was Like.....	32
Letters.....	33
The American's Creed.....	36

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GRAZING SERVICE

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
P. O. BOX 659

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IN MEMORIAM

Edward T. Taylor

June 19, 1858 -- September 3, 1941

The Grazing Service mourns the death of Congressman Edward T. Taylor of Colorado--a great man, a true conservationist, a friend of the West. Congressman Taylor passed away in Denver, Colorado on September 3, 1941.

Author of the Taylor Grazing Act which forms the basis of Grazing Service administration of public grazing lands of the West, Congressman Taylor has been a guiding spirit behind this conservation effort we know to be right and necessary for the greatest national good. His dream of restoration and preservation of our American heritage has pervaded all of us.

Congressman Taylor lived to see his dream of range conservation well on the way to becoming a reality. He lived to see the Federal Government and the stockmen of the West join hands in sincere efforts to rehabilitate the range. He lived to see the day when balance and stability were being restored to an industry dependent upon public grazing lands--to see more grass on lands meant for grazing--to see better range and better livestock on the hills and flats of his beloved West. In his own words, he lived to see "less conflict, less selfishness on the range and the mistakes of the past fast being put to right."

The Grazing Service is pledged to spare no effort to maintain the progress made in range conservation in recent years that these vast open spaces may bloom again and remain an everlasting memorial to a great man who has been rightfully called the Father of Conservation, Edward T. Taylor.

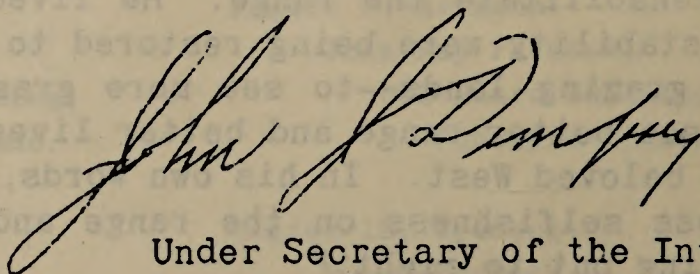
MEMORANDUM

A CALL TO SERVICE

No greater tribute to the triumph of democracy can be found than that displayed in the cooperation of the stockmen and their Government in the replenishment and protection of the grazing facilities of our Nation.

As Under Secretary of the Interior I welcome the opportunity for service afforded by the guiding principle of home rule on the range, not only in providing food and materials vital to our National defense, but in preserving for the generations to come America's rich heritage of land, vegetation, and water throughout our great West.

Ours is a call to duty equally as imperative as a call to arms. The most effective response to that obligation will be found in the pledged willingness of you and the Grazing Service of your Department of the Interior to work hand-in-hand in solving the difficult problems of our times.



Under Secretary of the Interior.



JOHN J. DEMPSEY
Under Secretary of the Interior

JOHN J. DEMPSEY
Under Secretary of the Interior

A true friend of the West, who long has been a student of many of the Nation's conservation problems, became Under Secretary of the Interior on July 9, 1941, with the induction into office of the Hon. John J. Dempsey, of New Mexico.

The widespread popular approval of Mr. Dempsey's selection by President Roosevelt is shared not only by the stockmen of the West, but also by the entire Grazing Service, whose operations under the national conservation program are under the direct control of the Under Secretary.

In speaking of Mr. Dempsey's appointment, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes said:

"I am delighted to have Mr. Dempsey serve as Under Secretary of the Interior. I know he can do us a lot of good in the Department."

Sympathetic understanding of the problems of the West and particularly those involved in the conservation of the Federal range are the outstanding characteristics of the new Under Secretary. As a member of the Public Lands Committee in the House of Representatives, he was a staunch advocate of the principle of home rule on the range, and sponsored legislation before that committee which resulted in a liberalization of the privileges and responsibilities of the local district advisory boards created to work with the Grazing Service in the administration of the 57 Federal grazing districts in 10 western States.

Born in Whitehaven, Pa., on June 22, 1879, Mr. Dempsey moved to New Mexico in 1928, making his home in Santa Fe. He served as a member at large from New Mexico in the House of Representatives from 1935 to 1941. Upon the expiration of that service, he was named a member of the United States Maritime Commission by President Roosevelt and, upon the resignation of Mr. Alvin J. Wirtz from the position of Under Secretary of the Interior, was selected to fill that vacancy.

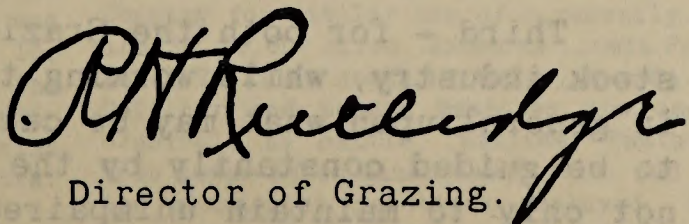
TO THE STOCKMEN.

The national headquarters of the Grazing Service has been functioning in its new location at Salt Lake City for several months. I want to tell you that in this short time, we have been able to get closer to many of our problems and work them out right on the ground.

There is not a day goes by that one or more stockmen do not hang their hats in the outer office and come in for a neighborly chat. Sometimes they have problems to work out--sometimes they merely want to avoid them. We talk things over and I learn a great deal from them which helps me help others in similar situations.

In other words, here in the West, we feel the pulse of the West. While eastern factories are turning out arms and machinery and military camps are training the men to use these instruments of defense, here in the West we are putting ourselves in the position to act promptly and knowingly when there is need for action to safeguard the Federal range resource so vital to the livestock production in the country today.

I hope it is possible for more of you to drop in at my office from time to time. Regional and district matters, of course, are the responsibility of your district and regional graziers. But it is my job to see that the public grazing lands of the West are managed and used for maximum production under proper use and conservation and I am anxious to have your cooperation and hear your recommendations.


Director of Grazing.

WHAT WESTERN STOCKMEN AND THE GRAZING SERVICE CAN DO

On the occasion of the National Nutrition Conference in Washington, D. C. recently, President Roosevelt said -

"Total defense demands manpower. The full energy of every American is necessary Efficiency and stamina depend on proper food. Fighting men of our armed forces, workers in industry, and families of these workers, every man and woman in America must have nourishing food We do not lack, as we will not lack, the means of producing food in abundance and variety. Our task is to translate this abundance into reality for every American family."

The obligations of the Grazing Service and the range livestock industry in the present National emergency offer both a three-fold opportunity and a challenge:

First - for the industry, with full cooperation of the Grazing Service, to do all in its power in the present emergency to meet the demands of the Nation for increased production of livestock and livestock products within the limits allowed by the balance required between numbers of livestock on any given range and ability of that range to support those numbers.

Second - for the industry to treat the present as an opportunity to put its affairs in shape against the anticipated day of lower prices and to use the present period of relatively higher prices to reduce loans incurred during the recent depression years, to cull livestock herds of inferior stock, and with the help of the Grazing Service to put into effect improved methods of range management and handling livestock.

Third - for both the Grazing Service and the range livestock industry, while working toward establishment of grazing in general upon what may be called a "sustained yield" basis, to be guided constantly by the long-time need of the Nation, not only to maintain unimpaired its basic resource in range lands, but eventually, also, to restore to their original state of productivity such lands as were damaged during previous years of drought and abuse.

RANGE STUDIES IN NORTHEASTERN NEVADA

By
Mark A. Shipley
Associate in Range Management
Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station

For vast areas of public range little or no information is now available for use in converting estimates of density and composition of range forage plants into satisfactory conclusions concerning livestock grazing capacities.

The determination of a proper grazing capacity for comparable areas of range is dependent upon a more or less uniform and acceptable valuation for the different plant species which make up the volume of forage growth and on the allowance necessary for the various classes of livestock using the area.

In the spring of 1938 a Range Survey and Economic Study of Elko County, Nevada, was undertaken upon a cooperative basis by several State and Governmental agencies. Four field parties, eight men in each party, gathered the basic data. The survey method which was used is known as the Square-Foot-Density or Point-Observation Method. As the field work progressed, more and more records became available for analysis and in June of the same year a Range Survey Compilation Office was set up in the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nevada. It was this analysis that brought clearly before all of the participating agencies the lack of necessary data for the conversion of estimates of density and composition of the forage plants found on the range into satisfactory conclusions concerning livestock grazing capacities.

Objectives of Studies

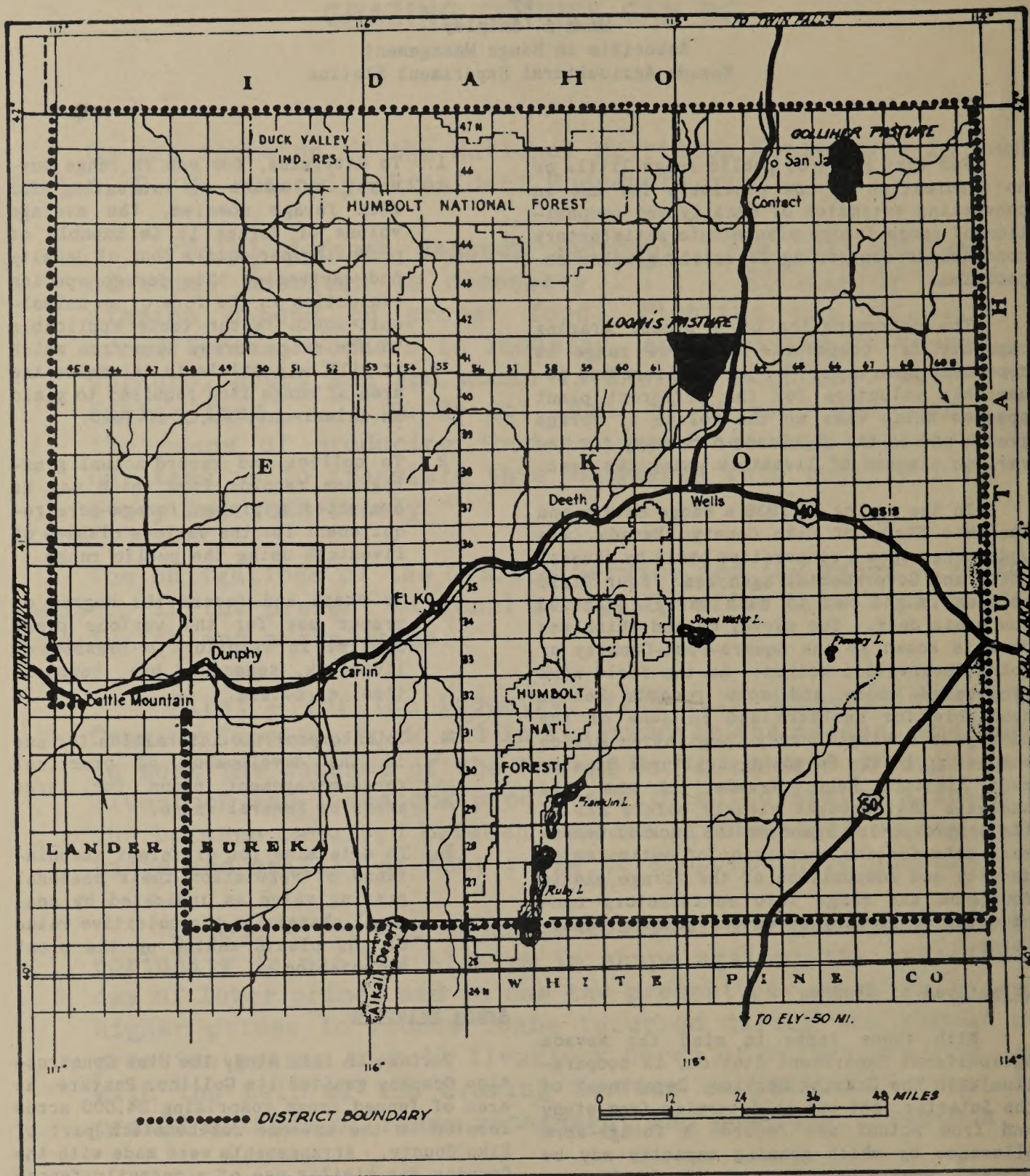
With these facts in mind the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, in cooperation with the Grazing Service, Department of the Interior, set out to determine from study and from actual use records a forage-acre allowance by which grazing capacity may be judged. Preliminary work on the problem was done in the summer of 1939. On April 15, 1939 the study was approved by both of the cooperating agencies, funds were made available, areas were selected, and a technician was assigned to begin the investigative work.

The objectives of the study were outlined as follows:

1. To determine, for use in range surveys, by means of evaluating for each forage species, the average volume of forage it is capable of producing per square foot of density and expressing this forage species evaluation in the form of an animal-unit-month factor table applicable to the range survey data from which it will be possible to determine the area of range land required to yield an animal-unit month of feed.
2. To collect and record actual grazing use records from which may be evaluated a proper forage-acre requirement for the various classes of livestock using the public range.
3. To check and record the degree of proper use for the various plant species in relation to classes of livestock, season of use, composition, et cetera.
4. To interpret the information for use in the development of practical range-management plans for large areas of Federal range.
5. To determine for different associations of vegetation their seasonal grazing value as indicated by seasonal changes in the nutritive value of the plants making up the plant association.

Areas Selected

For use in this study the Utah Construction Company granted its Golliher Pasture, an area of fenced range comprising 24,000 acres located in the extreme northeastern part of Elko County. Arrangements were made with the Company for similar use of a recently fenced area of 36,000 acres, known as Loomis Pasture, about 20 miles north of Wells, Nevada. Both Golliher and Loomis Pastures are used exclusively by cattle. Golliher Pasture has been under fence since about 1915, and due to the management practices employed, it has today a most desirable plant cover and in general represents a climax type. Loomis Pasture is potentially as good a range as Golliher but the heavy use of past years has



ELKO GRAZING DISTRICT, NEVADA
Showing location of Golliher and Loomis Pasture Studies



Golliher Pasture--a fenced area comprising 24,000 acres in the north-eastern part of Elko County, Nevada--reflects the good-management practices adopted. The dirt-fill reservoir pictured here provides stock water and permits proper distribution.



Beef steers being taken from Golliher Pasture, ready for market.

resulted in a reduction of the more desirable forage plant species. The fact that it has recently been enclosed by a good stock fence while stocking numbers are not only reduced but controlled, is the main reason why it was chosen as one of the study areas. This situation of control offers an exceptional opportunity for the study of forage utilization and the effect of controlled use upon the improvement of the vegetative cover.

A third area selected for the study and on which use is restricted to winter grazing by sheep, is known as Antelope Valley. This area is located in the southeast corner of Elko County, Nevada, and embraces approximately 10 townships. There is no fence enclosing the area, but natural topographic features and legal land-sub-division lines form the outside boundaries.

Two and A Half Years of Study

Work on all three of these range areas has been in progress for approximately two and one-half years. The study which was outlined by the cooperating agencies is to extend through a period of five years which means that we have now reached the half-way mark. So far only two years work has been analyzed and reported and this material has been made available only to those agencies responsible for the study. It is intended, however, to analyze all findings at the end of the study and to publish resulting conclusions in bulletin form for general distribution.

This article is in no way a release of findings based on sufficient investigative research; however, any of the general statements or conclusions which follow are based on findings thus far obtained, and in a general way they reflect many conclusions which will be found in the final analysis.

So far conditions have been very favorable for such a study. Records of precipitation at the field headquarters in Golliher Pasture during the past three grazing seasons show a wide variation. In 1939 the amount of rainfall recorded was 4.9 inches as compared to 6.3 inches for the same period in 1940. For the present grazing season 8.7 inches have already been recorded with some two months yet to go.

Through the cooperation of employees of the Utah Construction Company, actual use records, which otherwise could not have been obtained, have been made available on Golliher and Loomis Pastures for use in the study.

Today there are two standards by which range lands are appraised: (1) The Square-Foot-Density or Point-Observation Method and (2) the Ocular or Reconnaissance Method. Any governmental agency or service charged with the responsibility of making range sur-

veys is free to choose either one, or both of these methods. Both are based on density and palatability of the forage plants found on the area. It is a known fact that densities obtained by the use of the Ocular or Reconnaissance Method are consistently higher than those obtained by the Square-Foot-Density or Point-Observation Method. Although differences between the two have been known to exist, they recently have been substantiated by actual investigative research. However, either method can be used on any area and the grazing capacity estimate will be approximately the same, simply because in the calculations a higher forage-acre-requirement is applied to the Ocular or Reconnaissance Method estimate. This is not intended as a comparison of the merits of one method in relation to the other; however, a combination of the good points of both methods, with only one interpretation of density, would be a fine investment.

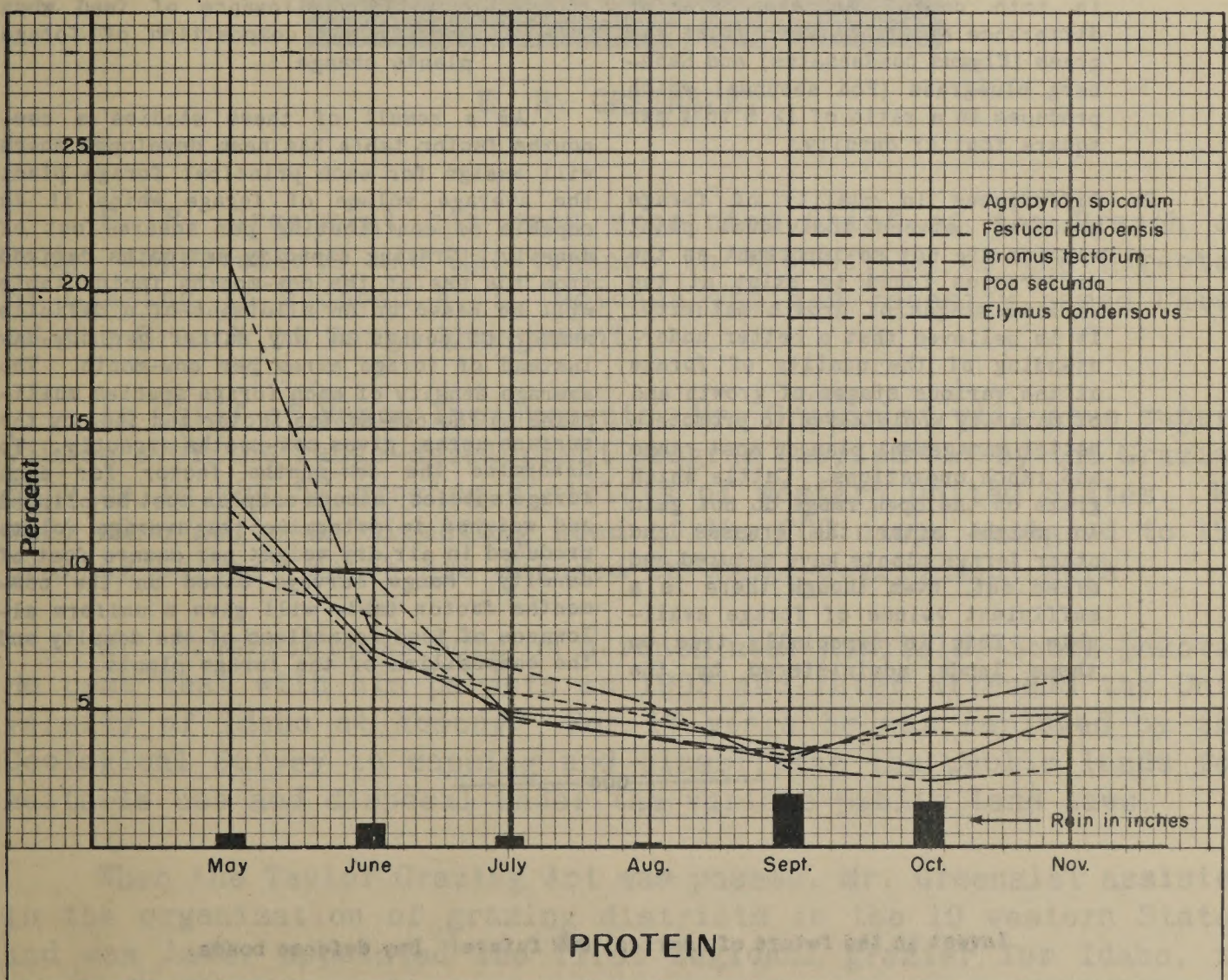
Regardless of the range survey method used the calculation of the estimated grazing capacity is based on the following factors:

1. Forage Density or the percent of the ground covered to 10/10 density by each plant species.
2. Palatability or the degree to which the plant is grazed when the range is properly utilized.
3. Forage Acre Requirement or the amount of forage, expressed in forage acres or fractions thereof, needed to properly maintain a mature grazing animal for a specified period of time without injury to the range resource.

Of the three factors mentioned the proper determination of the forage-acre-requirement probably has the greatest effect in the accuracy of the estimated grazing capacity of the forage resource when computed from range survey data. The forage-acre-requirement cannot be standardized or made uniform for the reason that it varies considerably with the changing composition of the range forage found on the various types of grazing lands. Hence, the forage-acre-requirement is not the same for different ranges nor does a forage acre have the same value for the purpose of estimating carrying capacity. In order more accurately to determine the forage allowance necessary for various types of range lands, a great deal of the work in this study has been directed toward the forage-acre-requirement, not only to find its weak points in the present methods of range surveys, but to develop a more practical and reliable way to determine grazing values on various types of range lands. The average number of pounds of dry matter required daily for each of the grazing



Experienced range examiners clip Sandberg bluegrass (*Poa secunda*) to determine the average volume produced per square foot of density.



Showing the crude protein content of five of the most important grass species found in Golliher and Loomis Pastures for each month throughout the grazing season. Averages are based on samples collected during the two grazing seasons--1939 and 1940.

animals using the areas under study is being obtained from actual stocking records together with volume clippings per square foot of density for each of the major forage species. From these data it is believed that animal units of feed can be allotted on the basis of pounds of dry matter instead of from forage acres. This will result in a much greater degree of accuracy in estimating carrying capacity of range lands.

Conclusions to Date

Preliminary conclusions from the work completed to date are as follows:

1. Surprisingly wide differences in quantity of forage produced by various individual species of forage plants are found to exist. For example, on a basis of volume of production, air dry weight, blue bunch wheatgrass (*Agropyron spicatum*) produced six times as much forage as did Sandberg bluegrass (*Poa secunda*) although the density of ground-cover was the same in both cases. An even greater difference exists between giant rye grass (*Elymus condensatus*) and Sandberg bluegrass (*Poa secunda*) which produced in a ratio of 12.5 to 1 per square foot of density.
2. Differences in quality of forage produced between individual plant species are not so important as the differences found to exist at the various stages of growth maturity. It is believed that a better understanding of the quality of forage at the various stages of growth and of maturity would serve to promote a better management plan on most range and ranch operations. Cattle which graze on the open range do not gain in weight after the grasses and other forage plants have matured and dried out, even though there is a sufficient volume of forage available. This is especially true on those lands administered by the

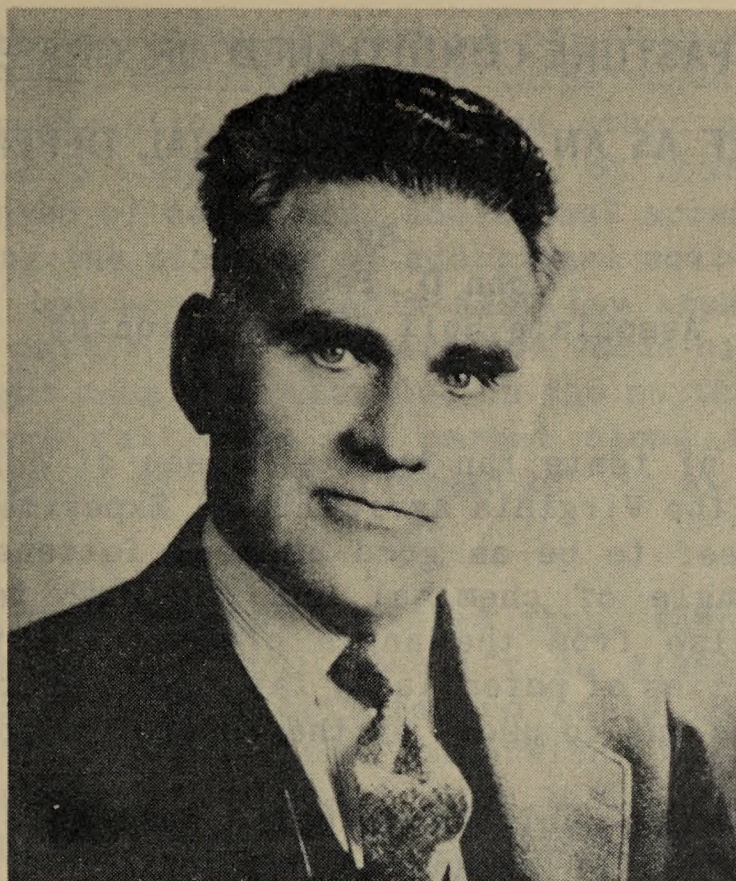
Grazing Service which lie below 6,000 feet elevation, and which receive 10 inches or less of annual precipitation. In an average year this period of no gain begins about the end of August and extends through September, or until new growth is produced by the forage plants as a result of fall rains. A partial explanation of the factors responsible for this condition is given by the accompanying chart which shows the crude protein content falling off in September to a point where it is impossible for a grazing animal to obtain a balanced ration. This condition suggests the possibility of advancing the selling date of beef in the fall some two weeks to one month without loss in net returns to the stockman and at the same time improving the range conditions by the reduction in stocking.

3. Range surveys based on a constant forage-acre-requirement do not give a uniform allowance of feed when density and composition of forage plants change.

As a result of these studies a cow-months factor table has been developed which will assign for each principal forage plant the average volume of forage which it is capable of contributing per square foot of density. Grazing capacity estimates derived from the use of the cow-months factor table will be based on an allotment of a definite number of pounds of dry matter per cow-day instead of forage acres per cow-month. The average density of each forage species multiplied by the cow-months factor and then by the surface acres, gives cow-months directly. To determine the cow-months factor for each forage species, enough samples must be clipped and weighed to determine the average volume produced in air dry weight per square foot of density. Range surveys based on the cow-months factor table will give a uniform allowance of feed regardless of the density and the composition of the forage plants.

—o0o—

Invest in the future of America, OUR future! Buy defense bonds.



E. R. GREENSLET

E. R. Greenslet has been appointed Chief of the Branch of Range Improvements and Maintenance in the Office of the Director of Grazing to succeed A. D. Molohon who was recently named Chief of the Branch of Range Management.

As Chief of Range Improvements, Mr. Greenslet will have supervision over the range-development program carried out by the Grazing Service in the 57 grazing districts of western United States. He will also serve as directing head of the CCC camps assigned to the Grazing Service which are engaged in range-development work.

Mr. Greenslet was born on a ranch near Redfield, South Dakota. He came West with his parents in 1902 and later attended the University of Idaho at Moscow. For 17 years he was employed by the Geological Survey in mapping and classifying the public lands for suitable use and disposal under the various public land laws.

When the Taylor Grazing Act was passed, Mr. Greenslet assisted in the organization of grazing districts in the 10 western States and was later appointed the first regional grazier for Idaho, in which State he remained as administrative head of four grazing districts from 1935 to 1938. From the Idaho post he was transferred to Salt Lake City to take charge of the range surveys unit of the Grazing Service. In this capacity he supervised range studies and surveys of public lands set aside under the Taylor Act in grazing districts.

IRRIGATED-PASTURE-CONDITIONED OR GRASS-FATTENED BEEF AS AN AID TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

By
John D. Pearmain
Associate Soil Conservationist

The results of tests run by the Bureau of Animal Industry in cooperation with the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, show grass-fattened beef to be as good as beef fattened on grain, not only from the angle of chemical and physical tests run in the laboratory but also from the angle of taste tests. These tests suggest possibilities of potentially far-reaching consequence to the country as a whole and to users of the Federal range in particular.

If the consuming public in the ten Western States, including populations in areas of expanding industrial or new defense activity, could be induced, for the period of the National emergency, to make materially greater use of local irrigated-pasture-conditioned or grass-fattened beef, direct or indirect results of such action might well include the following:

1. A saving in freight cars now used in both out-shipment of cattle from Western States to Midwest feed lots and packing plants and return-shipment from the latter to the same Western States of dressed beef and beef products;
2. Financial gains to western livestock producers themselves or to their neighbors in adjacent irrigated farming communities or areas where such cattle are pasture-conditioned or fattened;
3. Wider development of local packing industries throughout the ten Western States;
4. A saving in handling charges on all such beef slaughtered for local use in the West.

Considerable quantities of such irrigated-pasture-conditioned or grass-fattened beef, as it might be termed in contra-distinction to grain-fattened beef, are already, of course, slaughtered and consumed locally in certain sections of the West but if the results of the tests completed in Virginia are to be of more than passing interest to users of the Federal range, if western consumer demand for such beef is to be increased materially in the near future, the need of a more or less continuing campaign of education is indi-

cated, a campaign enlisting the aid of not only western livestock interests themselves, but also one participated in by western newspapers, radio broadcasting stations, and other mediums of public information. Such a campaign would also, of course, lay emphasis not only on the need of developing additional acreages in irrigated pasture, including the planting of additional soil-conserving crops such as alfalfa, but would probably also lay emphasis on the need of selling range cattle when the nutritive value of grass was at its height, which might mean, for example, in the northern range States, putting more range cattle on the market along in the middle to latter part of August each year instead of, as at present, a month or two later.

(Many such range cattle, marketed thus, when the "bloom" was on them in late August, would qualify as grass-fattened cattle within the meaning of this article and could be slaughtered and sold locally in many cases where, otherwise, they would normally, say, be sold along in October, and, with their last six weeks or so on the range on grass of constantly lowering nutritive value, would have to go as stockers or feeders.)

It is of interest to both producers and consumers of livestock products throughout the West to note that in the tests referred to:

"Beef from cattle fattened on grass 'ripens' as well as beef from cattle (fattened) on grain, and it is just as juicy and flavorful. Thus, there is no sound basis for market discrimination in favor of beef from feeding lots. . . the deciding element is the fatness of the animals. If a grass-fed animal is as fat as a grain-fed animal the beef is just as desirable, according to the results of this work."

"The investigators used corresponding rib cuts from paired carcasses of equal fatness, representing 120 animals--20 each year fattened on good bluegrass pasture and another 20 fed on corn, cottonseed meal, and hay. After ripening the samples, they tested the 'eye' muscles for chemical composition, flavor, and juice content. When the rib cuts were roasted, experienced judges could not tell which type of meat they were eating."

"One cut from each carcass was ripened at 33 to 36 degrees Fahrenheit for about 15 days. The corresponding cut was stored for 50 days. Any changes during ripening were parallel for the two types of beef. The study showed also that there was no difference in flavor between the two types of beef after either ripening period, and the quantity of juice in each case was about the same. . ."

It is likely that in any discussion of the potential importance of this entire matter to the western livestock industry, interest would very largely center around the question of whether, if there were an increased demand in the Western States for such irrigated-pasture-conditioned or grass-fattened beef, such demand could be supplied in any given ranching area, the answer probably being that while some areas might be able to increase the supply of this type of beef materially, others could not.

The present National emergency as well as the long-time need of the West for additional sources of revenue suggest the present as an opportune time at least to investigate this matter further. No doubt it is already being done by individual ranchers, State extension services, Federal and other agencies interested in development and further extension of both the agricultural and range resources of the West.

Note.--Quotations in the above article are from United States Department of Agriculture "Clip Sheet" No. 1192, dated May 4, 1941.

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UNITED AMERICANS

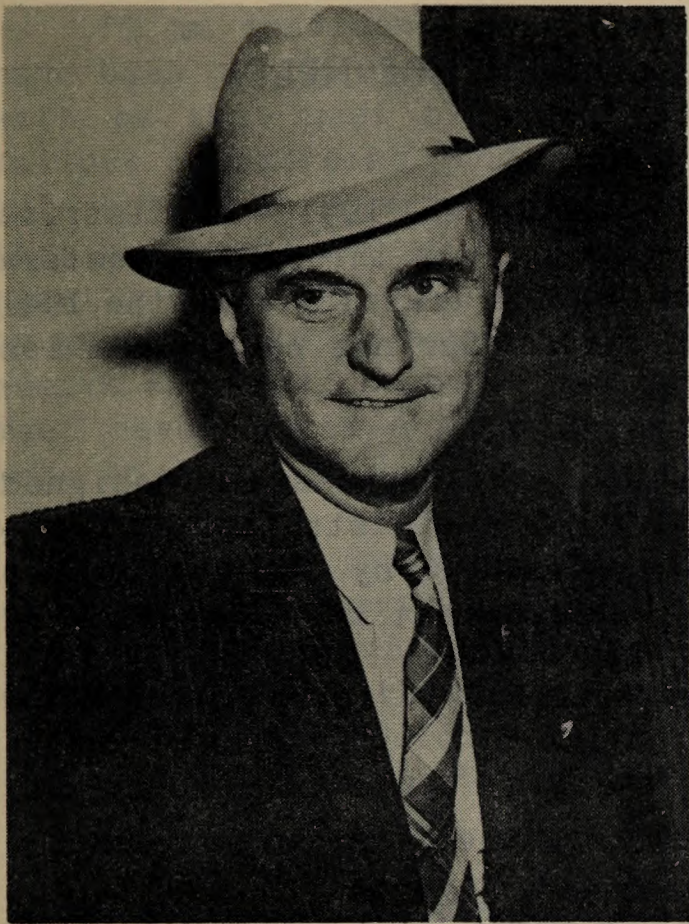
The Grazing Service believes that Americans must today unite as never before, both in spirit and in action, and put forth our whole strength against the threat of attack on our democratic way of life.

Through the Federal Employees Voluntary Purchase Plan, designed to facilitate the purchase of defense bonds and stamps, men and women of the Grazing Service have pledged themselves to make this an "all-out" purchase plan to help America help Americans--to invest in the future of America.

—oOo—

In order to conserve steel, iron, and other vitally important materials needed for defense, the Grazing Service, in its range-improvement program, is substituting stone, logs, cement, and wood, wherever possible, for galvanized iron in the construction of culverts, troughs, and stock-water tanks.

Where necessary and when satisfactory substitutes are available, Grazing Service officials have been authorized to deviate from standard specifications to save materials needed in defense industries.



KENNETH C. IKELER

Kenneth C. Ikeler has been named Associate Range Examiner of the Grazing Service, Department of the Interior, in charge of the Squaw Butte Range Station near Burns, Oregon.

In his new position Mr. Ikeler will work with Oregon State Agricultural College at the Range Station in the study and analysis of practical problems directly affecting livestock operations and range welfare. Practical data are here gathered on range restoration, water development, cattle management, influence of game animals and rodents, and many other problems of range management and use applicable to 40,000,000 acres of similar land in western United States.

Mr. Ikeler is well known to the Intermountain West having served as Dean of the School of Agriculture and Forestry and Head of the Animal Husbandry Department of Utah Agricultural College from 1925 to 1930 and as General Manager of the Ogden Union Stock Yards and Manager of the Ogden Livestock Show from 1930 to 1935.

He studied at Pennsylvania State College where he obtained a degree in Animal Husbandry and Dairy Husbandry, and later did graduate work at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa where he majored in animal nutrition and veterinary physiology.

Mr. Ikeler fills the position vacated by the transfer of Mr. Kenneth B. Platt to the Grazing Service regional office at Burns, Oregon.

HUGH C. LEWIS

The appointment of Hugh C. Lewis as Chief Engineer of the Grazing Service, Department of the Interior, was approved effective September 1, 1941.

In this position Mr. Lewis serves as technical adviser to the Director of Grazing in the planning, carrying out, and reporting upon important and responsible professional work in connection with the range-improvement and soil-and-moisture-control programs of the Grazing Service. He also directs the work of associate and assistant engineers and prescribes uniform engineering standards for construction, compiles uniform engineering codes, and acts as consultant on special engineering and difficult construction problems.

Mr. Lewis has served in an engineering capacity with the Grazing Service since March 1936, with headquarters in Salt Lake City. Prior to this time he was employed in and around Salt Lake City on engineering work.

He was born in Utah and studied at the University of Utah from which institution he received Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineering Degrees. During the World War he served as a First Lieutenant in the United States Engineering Corps, mostly with the 307th Engineers of the 82nd Division. He spent 14 months in overseas service.



HUGH C. LEWIS

SECOND FIELD TRAINING CONFERENCE HELD

At 9 o'clock the morning of September 8, 1941, 37 district graziers and technicians from grazing districts throughout western United States answered the call to in-service training when the 1941 Field Training Conference opened at the Mud Springs camp, 18 miles east of Price, Utah.

Organized and started in 1940 these conferences are designed to standardize and improve methods of field administration of grazing districts by direct explanation of policy by members of the Director's office and by demonstration and test of procedures of district graziers in actual field problems.

Keynote of Conference is Judgment

Assistant Director Julian Terrett was the first to address the assembled group, sounding JUDGMENT as the keynote of this second field training conference. He said, in part -

"One element absolutely necessary to good administration and without which no one can become a successful administrator is good judgment. In some people good judgment is innate; some of us have to acquire it; all of us have to develop it if we are to possess it to a high degree. Good judgment comes of knowledge based upon experience. . .

"The job of the grazing district administrator is a many-sided and difficult one. He has immediate charge of large tracts of public land and is charged with the responsibility of bringing orderly and conservative use to those lands and to the industry dependent upon them. His activities have a far-reaching effect on citizens, communities, and the public at large. It is incumbent upon him to have and to develop by all possible means, the steady viewpoint that will make all his actions for the public good. Knowledge of a certain amount of office procedure and paper work is necessary, more or less depending upon the type of job assigned. A background of practical experience, gained through first-hand information, is greatly to be desired. If we are lacking in this it must be obtained by study, observation, and association with those who possess it. This background of practical experience may be broken down into two parts: Experience in governmental administration and experience gained in the business world of actual livestock operations. Some are fortunate enough to possess both, but most of us are lacking in one or the other and some of the beginners are lacking in both.

"I am confident that each of you who is far enough along to have been called upon to make an administrative decision will agree with me that most of our troubles to date have been caused by failure to exercise good judgment which in turn was due to lack of information or experience. A pleasing personality is a great blessing; a liberal education is greatly to be desired; a background of experience is important, and the ability to address an audience is an asset not to be overlooked--but a person may possess all of these assets and still be bereft of good judgment. A man with good judgment never makes a snap decision, and is therefore less apt to make an improper decision. . . .

"We often hear the statement that statutory law should be tempered with mercy and justice. It is no less important that administrative rules and regulations be administered with common sense, fairness, reasonableness, and good judgment and, of course, always without discrimination. Never hide behind a technicality in order to justify a poor decision or a mistake. If a mistake is made be the first to admit it.

"Judgment, like good wine, ripens, mellows, and matures with age. Who among us would not welcome the opportunity to modify or recall some of the decisions made 1, 3, 5, or 10 years ago? That does not mean, however, that we should wait for old age to develop judgment but, on the other hand, we should overlook no opportunity to cultivate and acquire it."

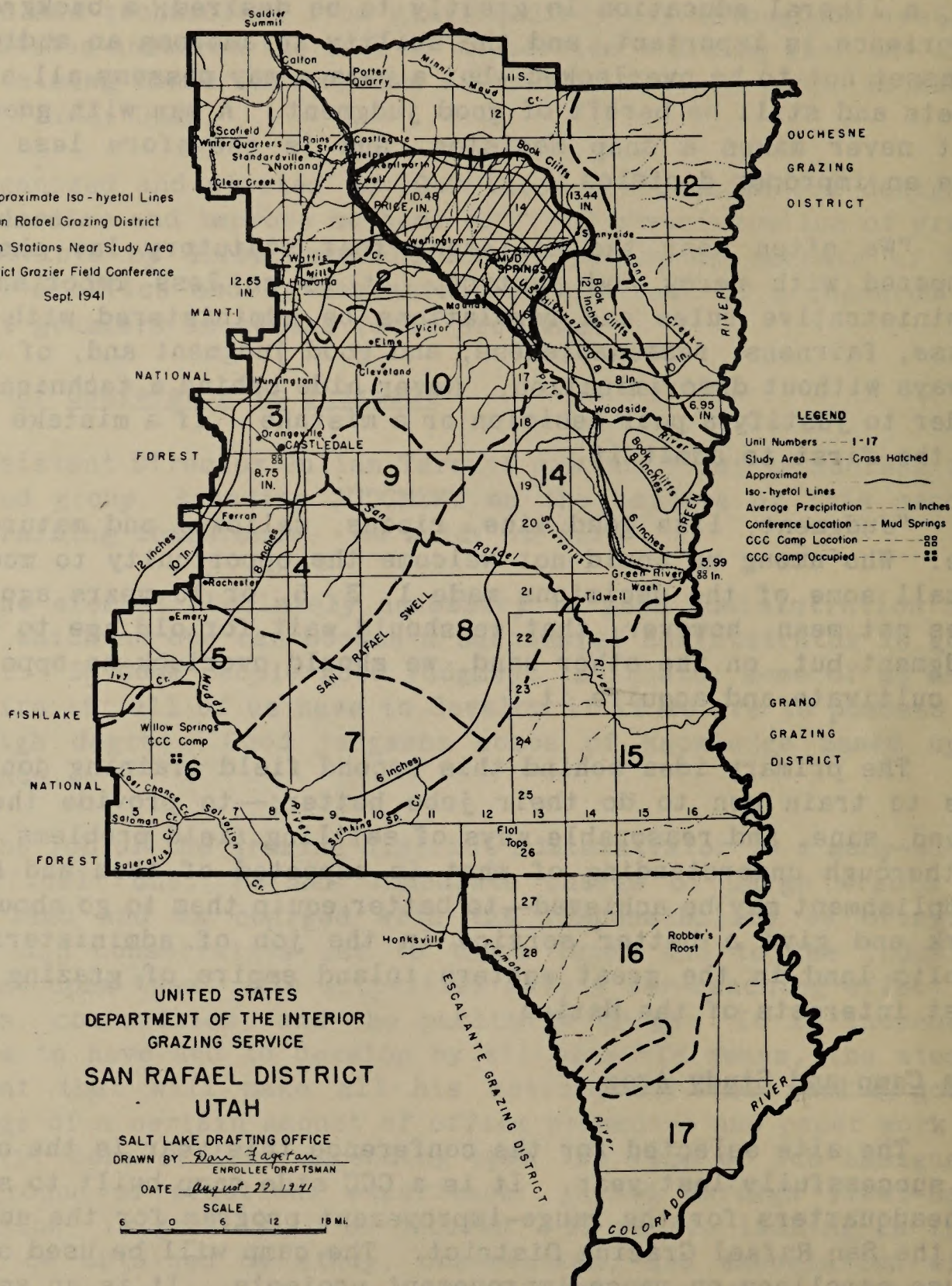
The primary idea behind this second field training conference was to train men to do their jobs better;--to provide them with sound, sane, and reasonable ways of settling field problems through a thorough understanding of what is expected of them and how accomplishment may be achieved--to better equip them to go about their work and give a better service in the job of administering the public land in the great western inland empire of grazing to the best interests of the Nation.

The Camp and Study Area

The site selected for the conference this year is the one used so successfully last year. It is a CCC side camp built to serve as a headquarters for the range-improvement program for the north end of the San Rafael Grazing District. The camp will be used again to house enrollees on range-improvement projects. It is an agreeable location in a grassy dell, good to the eyes in a dry country.

The 190,000 acres of surrounding range in the district offer an ideal laboratory in which range problems may be seen and analyzed. These problems are common to many ranges administered by the Grazing Service throughout western United States.

Approximate Iso-hyetal Lines
San Rafael Grazing District
From Stations Near Study Area
District Grazier Field Conference
Sept. 1941



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GRAZING SERVICE
SAN RAFAEL DISTRICT
UTAH

SALT LAKE DRAFTING OFFICE
DRAWN BY Dan Fagan
ENROLLEE DRAFTSMAN

OATE August 22, 1941

SCALE

0 6 12 18 MI.

Program

This was a give and take conference where men met at the breakfast table and spent the day in association and in work. There was a coming-together of ideas and general discussion to arrive at means to improve and protect the varied forage crops and secure their best use. Each man reached for answers to questions like: "How can I help ranchers in my community produce more pounds of better beef, mutton, and wool?" "How can the best type of water development be constructed under the conditions in my area?" "How can I conserve the soil and moisture and thereby prevent erosion in the area in which I work?" "What types of vegetation are best suited for reseeding on the soils of my district?" To arrive at answers to questions like these, fundamental principles were discussed and basic facts arrived at which can be applied to all areas.

The 37 field men attending the conference this year are not tenderfeet—they are men of ranch and range experience who daily ride the range, conserve it, and see that its resources are not abused. Collectively, they represent some 500 years of livestock experience, 125 years of technical training and experience, and 200 years of former Government service. They are all pledged to the purposes of the Taylor Grazing Act and the Grazing Service—to keep our land resources in good trust for future generations. They are western men interested in western problems, and, because they know that the livestock industry dependent upon public grazing lands is looking to them for guidance, they are anxious to prepare themselves to hasten the conservative and productive measures set to work by the Taylor Act.

In their discussions and studies these field officers had the advantage of the mature opinions and considered messages of practically all of the directing personnel from the Office of the Director. This was made possible by the recent move of the National headquarters from Washington, D. C. to Salt Lake City.

Plan of Study

The program of study at the conference was arranged according to the offices and branches into which Grazing Service administration has been divided, namely: Operations, improvements, management, and lands, with the subject of public relations and information interwoven throughout the meeting.

Information. The importance of rendering good public service and keeping a constant flow of information in regard to the work to the regional offices, to the interested outside parties, and to the public at large was stressed. J. Q. Peterson, in



Assembled for the 1941 Mud Springs Training Conference are, front row, left to right, Jay D. Lasater, Hugh M. Bryan, Herman E. Blaser, Howard J. Lefevre, Howard R. DeLano, Paul Stafford, Wm. N. Anderson, Que Winters, Howard Scott; second row, Eugene H. Knight, John L. Hylton, Samuel R. Bennett, Vern Peterson, John W. Greenwald, Horace E. Slade, Harley M. Handy, J. Russell Penny; third row, Jefferson D. Dillard, Jr., John F. Johnston, Virgil E. Starr, Frank H. Miller, Leonard G. Thompson, John Q. Peterson, Julian Terrett, Carl Welch, John A. Keith, W. Lee Perry, Jesse L. Kirk, Dale H. Kinnaman; back row, Wm. T. Vaughn, A. W. Magleby, R. G. Nielson, Tom I. Dudley, Milton W. Reid, Lester T. Robbins, Andrew G. Alpha, Jesse M. Mann, Donald W. Beck, Alva C. Gould, Sydney H. Whetstone, Thomas E. Campbell, Delon Olson, Robert Hartley, Francis E. Riordan.

his talk on Information, showed conclusively that the annual report of the Director of Grazing to the Secretary of the Interior, and of the Secretary to the President of the United States is, in reality, written by the district graziers. He called on them (1) to understand what they were reporting on; (2) to tell concisely but completely what is called for in the report; and (3) to state and justify their conclusion in the matter. Numerous written assignments allowed at the conference were designed to give practical tests of the application of this challenge to better reports.

Discussions relating to information activities permeated the entire conference. An assignment in this connection, carried out with constantly increasing enthusiasm and aptness by the conferees, was regular tri-weekly radio broadcasts from Station KEUB at Price, dealing with the program of the conference and with the work of the Grazing Service.

Operations. A big staff handled the varied activities of the Operations Branch in the several days of the conference devoted to that subject. Organization and job load analysis as a background for organization were discussed. The development of personnel for efficient and loyal functioning, care in handling funds and equipment, and the importance of budgeting were other subjects under consideration.

Any mystery that may have existed in regard to personnel papers and how they move through the various offices of the Grazing Service and the Secretary's office was dispelled by John E. Hanna in his discussion of details of personnel actions. He traced the route of personnel papers in the establishment of a grazer aide in a new position from the establishment of the position, which requires a round trip to the Secretary's office, and, after the choice of the man, through the second trip of papers through the various offices. That a certain amount of time is necessary in these processes was made entirely understandable. The admonition to follow the rules was backed by a definite showing that the more conscientiously personnel matters are handled the more prompt and satisfactory will be the service.

Range Improvements. Plans for the proper handling of livestock on the range are often dependent on improvement programs which open areas to planned use. In this vein the importance of improvements was brought out. The construction of improvements from funds available from grazing fees and other sources presented a number of varied and important problems, each of which came in for its share of discussion. General practices

in connection with many widespread projects were given complete coverage in order that every region might benefit by the efforts and accomplishments of others.

The conference had an opportunity to criticize reservoir construction--the common form of water development in the San Rafael Grazing District. By examination of older reservoirs with water in them, reservoirs just constructed and under construction at the time of inspection, and reservoirs staked out and proposed for future construction, there was offered a demonstration of past accomplishment which paved the way for satisfactory judgment on proposed work. The theory of earth dams, many designs, and means of construction were fully discussed.

Range Management. This year a portion of the range-management discussion was centered around the part played by western stockmen in the national defense program and generally increased production. By selection of breeding stock, larger calf and lamb crops, and better breeding, the western stockman can contribute more to this vital cause than by flooding the ranges with excess stock. Greater production per animal unit, better management, and additional range improvements will bring about better utilization of forage, increased forage production, and continued conservation of natural resources.

Problems in range management arising through a determination of the proper classes and number of livestock for a particular range, the proper grazing periods, and the proper distribution through range operations and improvements came in for thorough and complete discussion.

Range fire suppression and presuppression were given an important place in the discussions since, without proper care and protection, the work of years devoted to range conservation can be lost in a matter of a few hours, human life imperiled, and private property destroyed.

The explanation of the basis of the soil and moisture program of the Service was a highlight of the range-management portion of the conference. This was one of the first opportunities to discuss the goal and effectiveness of effort in our soil and moisture work. Liter E. Spence put it very clearly. All those things which lead to a maximum production of vegetation and the protection of that vegetation under use so that some of the growth is returned to the soil makes vegetation, even though used by livestock, the leading tool in holding rainfall and letting it soak into the ground so that it builds more vegetation.



Serving on the directing staff throughout the entire conference were, left to right, A. W. Magleby, district grazier of the San Rafael Grazing District, and Hugh M. Bryan and Liter E. Spence of the Office of the Director.



A glimpse into the conference room as G. M. Kerr, Assistant Chief of Range Management, leads the discussion.

Lands. A big factor in the stabilization of the livestock industry is a correction of the complicated land pattern in grazing districts. A large part of the discussions on this subject was devoted to the objectives of the land policy of the Grazing Service in the promotion of good land management and use of public lands in the interest of the general public, the stabilization of the livestock industry, and conservation of the lands themselves. The part played by public lands today in the national defense program as target and gunnery ranges was thoroughly explained.

The many angles of what at first might be thought a "simple" land case were the chief theme of the field work in actual land cases presented to the field men at Mud Springs. In the 12 cases submitted to them for field examination and report, it developed that none of the situations were simple and none could be answered with a mere "yes" or "no." A simple exchange case or a classification under section 7 invariably became complicated due to the complex land pattern or because some individual without authority had built improvements upon the public land or cultivated small areas of Federal range.

Not only a physical examination of the ground itself must be made, but the field agent must secure information concerning the history of the use of the land and the conflicting claims of various applicants. His proposed action must be based on his knowledge of the general program and how this case will affect his present and future land program in the area.

District graziers and other field men at the conference were told of the recent creation of the Office of Chief Counsel for the Grazing Service. H. Byron Mock, Assistant Solicitor of the Department of the Interior and Acting Chief Counsel, explained the functions of the office and, over a period of two hours, answered questions by district graziers relating to the application of legal principles to problems in their respective districts. Mr. Mock asked for suggestions for ways in which an attorney can best aid in eliminating any possible friction arising from lack of understanding of the law and how best he can help in achieving, within the law and established regulations, the administrative objectives found to be desirable.

The results of the first Field Training Conference last year were evidenced in the 1941 session. Last year 26 field men received a similar course of study. Items of conference discussions which last year covered hours of time were concluded this year in a few minutes. Many new problems were interjected. Those 26 men and the

37 men who attended this year make 63 field men who, on returning to their regions and districts, are equipped to pass on the training to other men in the organization who may not be selected to attend subsequent, similar conferences until later dates.

By the time the final sessions were under way, each conferee knew what is expected of him as a range administrator. He had heard and tried a number of new ideas for more constructive, effective, and efficient administration of the public lands. He had learned the other fellow's troubles which made his immediate problems more clear. He had become acquainted with the "bosses," whom he found to be men engrossed in the same kind of work and struggling with the same problems.

Reports indicate that when returning from these meetings field officers are full of interest in the problems with which they are confronted. They have gathered new approaches to old problems and to new problems. They are cognizant of the significance, scope, and importance of their jobs.

This year a new challenge was presented in the form of a motto which was displayed throughout the conference. It read:

"Soil, water, minerals, vegetable and animal life. These are the basis of our existence and the measure of our future. Ours is the duty to protect these and develop the spirit that will make the most of them."

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NATIONAL CATTLE THEFT ACT APPROVED

Under provisions of the recently enacted National Cattle Theft Act, Federal authorities will cooperate with local officers in an effort to curb high-speed mechanized cattle-rustling. The act, which was approved by President Roosevelt on August 18, 1941, makes transportation of stolen cattle, dead or alive, across State lines punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both. Receipt of such stolen animals is also punishable by like penalties.

The bill, introduced by Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, was enacted to amend the National Stolen Property Act to include cattle and allow prosecution by the Federal Government of such offenses in "any district from, into, or through which such cattle has or have been transported or removed."

RECENT DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS AFFECTING GRAZING DISTRICTS

Order	State	Grazing District Number and Name	Departmental Approval	Gross Acreage Involved
Establishment of New Mexico Grazing District No. 1 and Modification of New Mexico Grazing District No. 2	New Mexico	No. 1 and No. 2, Magdalena	June 12, 1941	5,428,000
Addition of Land to Grazing District	Arizona	No. 2, Kingman	July 30, 1941	671,000
Addition of Land to Grazing District	Arizona	No. 3, Maricopa	July 30, 1941	3,266,000
Withdrawal for Use as Practice Bombing Range	New Mexico	No. 1	Aug. 28, 1941	14,115
Withdrawal for Use as Aerial Gunnery Range	Arizona	No. 3, Maricopa	Sept. 5, 1941	1,077,500*
Transfer of Lands from Nevada Grazing District No. 4 to Nevada Grazing District No. 5	Nevada	No. 4, Ely No. 5, Searchlight	Sept. 23, 1941	530,300
Elimination of Approximately 16,000 Acres for Inclusion Within Study Area of Squaw Butte Range Station	Oregon	No. 2, Basin	Sept. 27, 1941	16,000

*--Not all within district boundary

SCATTERING THE BLOOM ON THE DESERT

Favorable growing conditions in the Southwest this year resulted in an abundant growth of annual plants. Livestock shipped off the Federal range in that area were fat and good.

The fields of filaree and other forage plants that had reached the peak of their growing season under ideal conditions inspired Grazing Service officials and local stockmen to harvest the seed for revegetating range areas of less abundant growth.

Nearly 30,000 pounds of filaree, Indian wheat, and saltbush seed were collected in grazing districts in Arizona during May and June of this year. Devices for and methods of gathering the seed varied from a modified hay or lawn-mower system to robbing rodent nests of seed as did CCC boys in the Safford Grazing District. Some of these nests yielded as much as eight gallons of seed. The seed was clean and different species were found in separate piles within the nests.

About 17,000 pounds of filaree seed collected in Arizona were shipped to grazing districts in Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho.

Several ranchers cut and baled filaree hay on their private lands in the Kingman Grazing District. CCC crews attached to the Grazing Service camp at Kingman gleaned the areas after the hay-baling operation and gathered several hundred pounds of seed. A rancher at Gallup, New Mexico, upon seeing the baling and seed-collection obtained a ton of the filaree hay to scatter on his home range for reseeding purposes.

One operator on a cattle allotment in the Haulapi Valley, Kingman Grazing District, Arizona, employed a 6-man crew with regular farm equipment and in 12 days put up 2,000 bales of filaree hay, which yielded $3/4$ ton to the acre. He considers this feed worth \$13 a ton.

Where perennial vegetation has been trampled and eaten out and during the interim until dependable perennial forage is reestablished, annuals like filaree and Indian wheat afford valuable cover against erosion and supply a forage crop of significant value.

The seed of filaree has a long awn which curls and uncurls with change in amount of moisture. This twisting process, resulting from

drying and wetting, makes the awn act similar to a screw and assists in working the seed into the soil. The seed can be collected and broadcast at low cost, particularly when it grows luxuriantly. Like all annuals it can be sown broadcast with good prospects of producing a cover and forage crop. It evidences a marked ability to reproduce and maintain itself and even succeeds in spreading on arid lands in spite of heavy grazing. Filaree grows rapidly and, in the warmer areas, luxuriantly during the period of early spring moisture. It dries up rapidly as the surface moisture is exhausted, limiting the season that it can be grazed. While common to most western ranges, filaree thrives particularly well in so-called desert ranges of Arizona and in the valleys and foothills of California where it probably reaches its maximum growth. Together with Indian wheat, sometimes called tallow weed (plantago), it is an outstanding sheep feed on the spring lambing grounds of the Southwest.

"Keep 'Em Flying!"

A GLIMPSE OF WHAT THE OLD WEST WAS LIKE

A menu offered by a restaurent in "Old Hangtown" (now Placerville, California) in 1850 was found recently by Carlos M. Busselle of the Nevada regional office of the Grazing Service. With the information that a gold scale could be found at the end of the counter and the warning that the price of the food was payable in advance, the menu offered

SOUPS

Bean,	\$1.00	Oxtail,	\$1.50
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ROASTS

Beef, wild steer,	\$1.00	Beef, tame from Arkansas,	\$1.50
Beef steak, with potato (fair size)	\$1.50		
Beef steak, up along,	\$1.00		
Hash, low grade,	\$..75	Hash, 18 carats,	\$1.00
Bacon, fried,	\$1.00	Bacon, stuffed,	\$1.50

GAME

Codfish balls, per pair,	\$.75		
Roast grizzly,	\$1.00	Fried grizzly,	\$1.00
Jack rabbit (whole),	\$1.50		

DESSERTS

Rice pudding, plain,	\$1.00		
Rice pudding, with cream,	\$1.50		
Rice pudding with Brandied Peaches,	\$2.00		

SQUARE MEAL, WITH DESSERT, \$3.00

LETTERS

(Editor's Note: With this issue of the Grazing Bulletin we are initiating a new column in which will be published unsolicited letters from and to stockmen, licensees, and others, dealing with range conditions and range administration under the Taylor Grazing Act. In a good neighborly way, we hope to present through these letters a true cross-section of reader interest. To all our readers we extend an invitation to participate in this column by sending us comments, criticisms, and suggestions for improvement. As many such letters will be published as space allows.)

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130 Carroll Avenue,
Takoma Park, Md.,
June 20, 1941.

Honorable Harold L. Ickes,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I thought you might be interested in reading a few thoughts of a man who has watched the western range bloom and fade and now begin to bloom again under orderly use set forth by the Taylor Act.

I went to Wyoming in 1882 and saw the romance of the open range in action. I was there when cattle and sheep wars were common, - when a homesteader was considered poison to the soil, and when in 1892 one of the great cattle rustlers' wars of the West took place in Johnson County, Wyoming. My observations of this past few years prompt me to write you this letter.

The Taylor Grazing Act was put into effect June 28, 1934. Its purpose was to regain for the range country that pot of gold which had been spent so recklessly by those thoughtless freebooters of the range who never gave a thought for future years but crowded more and more cattle and sheep on succulent feed which in the old days covered the hills and valleys of the West.

In the course of years, such overcrowding took its toll, and the natural grasses were gone, a thing of the past; the grassy covering was gone, the rains came and the fertile topsoil, with nothing to bind it, was washed into the gulches and thence to the seas. Poverty and famine was the result.

Then, along came Congressman Don B. Colton of Utah, who realized something had to be done, but like other mortals with advanced ideas, he was looked at askance. Congressman Edward T. Taylor of Colorado was fortunate. He was returned year after year and the result of his labors is shown in the Act which bears his name. The Grazing Service has men at its head who see what depredations had been wrought and who managed to bring affairs to such a pass that now the rangemen see what the benefits of restricted pasturage amounts to.

This Service stopped not at restricted pasturage but went ahead with the reseeding of depleted ranges, building trails, conserving the water resources and now the cattle and sheep wax fat on refurbished ranges. The stockmen now see that the Service is really a boon to them instead of, as they first feared, a detriment to the livestock industry.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Leslie Davidson.

---oOo---

Gunnison, Colorado,
May 31, 1941.

Mr. Russell B. Rose,
Regional Grazier,
Grand Junction, Colorado.

Dear Mr. Rose:

I am writing to tell you of my appreciation and confidence in the Grazing Service and the work you people are doing for the ranges and stockmen in this Colorado Grazing District No. 3.

I was born and raised on a ranch and all of my some 35 years in business have been connected with livestock and ranching. I am with a considerable number of the stockmen in this district and a good many from other sections, and very nearly all with whom I have talked have about the same opinion of the Grazing Service as my own. Our livestock experience in this part of the country, as you know, has to do with open range operation for a considerable part of each year.

The first forward step under the Taylor Grazing Act was the regulation of the grazing privileges on the range, this regulation

being accomplished with a minimum of trouble and fuss. The great factor in this work was the fact that administrative personnel, as far as my knowledge goes, were, without exception, men who knew the stock business from actual experience and were able to understand the stockman's problems and talk his language. Then the stockmen had, and still have, a voice in the proposition through the advisory boards of actual users of the range, elected by vote of the bona fide range users--the ideal setup for complete understanding of any range problem and for the resolving of this problem for the greatest good to the greatest number.

Under these conditions there is no chance, under human control, except for improvement in the condition of the ranges which can do nothing but benefit the livestock business; for instance, the range-improvement program of the Grazing Service. In my own unit, which is a common-use unit, sheep, cattle, and horses all use the same territory. Through the rodent control program prairie dogs, gophers, et cetera, are being eliminated, thus increasing the forage for wild game and domestic stock by the amount taken and destroyed by these rodents, which is pretty accurately estimated from 15 to 25 percent.

Then the water development program: In the lower foothills and desert, so-called, there were great tracts of public land where forage grew but could not be utilized for the reason that watering places were so far apart stock or game could not graze except for comparatively small areas around these watering places. Result: these areas were overgrazed and great stretches left untouched. On the desert the Grazing Service, with CCC labor and with range improvement funds, has built and is still building small reservoirs to catch and hold water from snows and flash storms for the use of livestock and game in these unused areas, thus making possible the even utilization of the entire open range and making unnecessary and not-to-be-tolerated overgrazing on the areas around the old natural watering places. In the foothills small natural springs are being developed, fenced, and the water carried to troughs so animals may get clean water to drink without trampling the spring to a mud-hole unfit for anything to drink from.

A new and unique water development experiment completed last fall on the unit on which my stock are grazed produced most gratifying results and opened an almost unlimited field for such projects in the foothill country. The labor was performed by CCC enrollees under Grazing Service supervision. The cost, I am told by your people, was \$34.50. No material went into this project except some rock which was picked up on the hillside. This project is in a typical

part of the sparsely watered belt between the higher hills which are much better watered, and the river valleys where the livestock are fed in winter. This belt is also the principal winter feeding ground for deer, elk, and sage grouse. Domestic stock have been able to get little use from this section because of lack of water and game use restricted for the same reason. The site of this project was absolutely dry when the work started, the nearest water being miles away. The presence of two small clumps of willows some 75 feet apart and a small area of wire grass and the fact that these growths do not exist where their roots cannot reach water, led me to urge the Grazing Service to try to find water there. Two small test pits were started, one by each willow clump. Before much depth was attained, water appeared in each hole and at a depth of eight feet a good flow of water was coming into each pit. Trenches were then dug to carry the water to an earth tank scooped out with a tractor equipped with a bulldozer. The pits were filled with loose rock to prevent caving and to obviate the possibility of animals falling in, the trenches treated the same, and the earth tank ripped with flat rock to prevent animals from miring. A beautiful tank of living water appeared where the sun had never shone on water in the memory of man. This spring there were innumerable tracks of deer and sage grouse around the tank, and on one trip there a pair of ducks rose from its surface. This tank of water will service an area in a unit carrying some 1,200 cattle, 5,000 sheep, and by wildlife people an estimated 5,000 deer and elk and one of the best sage chicken areas in the country. Not only will it benefit the stock which water there, but it will relieve the grazing load on the entire unit by opening up the additional area now available for use. Almost countless spots with identical original conditions are scattered through the dry belt.

This is just one instance of the work of bettering the range condition being done by your Service.

Range reseeding just really getting under way, contour furrowing to spread water from the spring runoff, drift fences, eradication of poisonous weeds, among other projects of the range-development program, are giving wonderful results.

I firmly believe I may say without fear of successful contradiction that the Grazing Service operating under the Taylor Grazing Act, with the cooperation of stockmen and advisory boards of stockmen, has in its short life already done more to better the wildlife conditions, stabilize and protect legitimate livestock operations, protect and rehabilitate the ranges, than all government agencies and private effort (including sportsmen's organizations) combined, have done

since North America was settled. The gospel of the Grazing Service, to its everlasting glory, is range improvement instead of merely range conservation. More power to you, say we all.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Owen O'Fallon.

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Cuba, New Mexico.

Grazing Service,
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Dear Sirs:

I have been asked many times whether I would rather go back to the old open range days. My answer is an emphatic NO. If I had to run my sheep on an open range again, I would prefer to go out of the sheep business.

One of the greatest benefits of the Taylor Act is control of range. On the old open range there never was or could be any such control. The fellow who got there first got the grass, and God help the fellow who was late.

We have a community grazing area up here in northern New Mexico which we call the Cuba Community Allotment. It contains some 90,000 acres. It is bordered on the east by the Jicarilla Apache Reservation, and on the south and west by Grazing District No. 7. The famous Canyon Largo runs through the north half of it, and the "old timers" called it Haynes, after the old trader Doctor John Rogers Haynes. In the open range days, three classes of stockmen used this range. First, the local stockmen who operated here on a year-around basis. Second, the northern sheepmen who wintered in here. Third, the tramp sheepmen who wintered wherever they could steal enough grass.

We could get along with the northern sheep in pretty good shape, but I will have to admit the tramp herds were too much for us. Every winter it was the same old story. We would save certain grass for spring, and before we knew it the tramps were in there eating it up. With our own labor we would build stock tanks on the public domain, and when these lakes were full of water the tramps came in and drank them dry and dared us to do something about it. We would respect the driveways, but the tramps would come in and lease an Indian allotment or a school section on the driveway and graze out an entire township. When these tramp herds pulled out in the spring, our range was as bare as a floor, and the driveways were grazed out also. The tramps and the northern

sheep pulled out in the spring for new green pastures in the north, but we had to stay here and take it. And "take it" we sure did. We pulled cows out of bog holes, we lost lambs on the bed ground and old ewes laid down and gave up the ghost. Every spring it was the same old story. About the time the new grass started good, the dry summers hit us in the ear. By the time the rains came, it was fall and our friends the tramps came in and ate the grass. It was a continual round of pleasure!

I have heard some criticism in regard to paying grazing fees under the Taylor Act for using the same range we always had. In the old days I have lost on the bed ground in one night enough sheep and lambs, the value of which would pay my grazing fees for one year. Now under the Taylor Act, we local stockmen have control of our range. Sheepmen and cowmen together plan seasonable use of this range, develop water and build corrals and fences. We of course have at times our disagreements, but the advisory board and the grazer have always allowed us, and encouraged us, to settle these little disputes among ourselves, which we have done.

Today our death loss has decreased, our lamb and calf crops have increased, and our range is slowly coming back. Go back to the cat and dog fights of the open range of yesterday? NEVER!

(Signed) Jim Counselor.

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The New York State College of
Forestry at Syracuse University,
Syracuse, New York.
June 11, 1941.

Mr. R. H. Rutledge, Director
Grazing Service,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rutledge:

Your letter, designation, PR, Education, General, of June 4 together with the copies of the Grazing Bulletin and the three series of maps are received.

It is difficult to adequately express our appreciation for this excellent information which is so complete that it practically constitutes a course in grazing. The maps are of further interest to us because of the up to date methods used in preparing them, the fine quality of the workmanship and the continuity of the elements which will be decidedly helpful in presenting the material to our classes. Your letter of explanation is particularly appreciated as we plan to

exhibit a large number of these maps and the necessary accompanying information can be appended together with a note to the effect that these data are furnished through the courtesy of United States Grazing Service.

Thanking you again for your kindness in making this information available in such

interesting form and with kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

(Signed) John C. Sammi,
Assistant Professor
of Forest Management.

"Keep 'Em Flying!"

* * *

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

---oOo---

I BELIEVE in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

(The AMERICAN'S CREED was written in 1917 by William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. On April 3, 1918, it was officially accepted by the House on behalf of the American people.)

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Let's help defend the resources we conserve! Buy defense bonds.

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